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Representing the 5th Congressional District of Oregon

POTENTIAL FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES FROM THE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT



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Introduction

Dear Friend:

Our country is currently facing the greatest economic crisis since the Great Depression. In Oregon alone, the unemployment rate is a staggering 10.8 percent. In an effort to help you and our nation through this economy, Congress passed and President Obama signed into law, H.R. 1, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA).

The ARRA is designed to ease the pain as our state and nation deal with our troubled economy. I supported this act because traditional recession intervention by our Federal Reserve has completely failed and the nation's top economists say that a fiscal relief package is critical.

First, this package creates and retains millions of jobs, including 44,000 jobs in Oregon. Second, it is a lifeline to those who have lost their jobs by making sure that food stamps are available, assisting with health care premiums and extending and increasing unemployment benefits. Third, the ARRA gives aid to our states whose budgets are going bankrupt, jeopardizing critical state services like education, health care and public safety. It also provides targeted tax cuts, credits and rebates for businesses and individuals. Ninety-five percent of Oregonians will see some tax relief to help them weather these difficult times and keep food on the table.

And finally, the package positions our country to retool and compete in the 21st century by encouraging research in our universities and private enterprise, rebuilding our universities and public buildings so they are less expensive to maintain, and building the roads, bridges, rail, air and port infrastructure to make us leaders in the global economy.

To help you see how the Recovery and Reinvestment package can help you personally and professionally, I have created this guidebook to serve as a resource in providing information about what opportunities are available to individuals, businesses, community organizations and local governments. This guidebook will remain a living document for several months and will be updated periodically as more details about specific programs become available.

In the coming days I strongly encourage you to visit <http://www.recovery.gov> for further information on how to access Recovery funds and monitor how they are being spent.

Most grants, loans and contracting seekers will have to register their organization with the government to apply for funds. In preparation for this, I encourage you to visit <http://www.grants.gov> and the Central Contractor Registration (CCR) website at <http://www.ccr.gov> to learn how to register your organization.

I am committed to providing ongoing information about the ARRA to interested entities across the 5th Congressional District. Our office would also like to know of any bureaucratic roadblocks you encounter in getting any assistance you are qualified for. If you have any questions, comments or concerns, please feel free to contact Jennifer Wagner in my Oregon office at (503) 588-9100 or 1-877-301-KURT.

Sincerely,

Kurt Schrader
Member of Congress

Section I

Roads, Bridges, Transit & Ports

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 allocates more than \$45 billion for our nation's highways, bridges and transit systems. Nearly all of these funds will be distributed to the states based on existing formulas. The State of Oregon is estimated to receive more than \$414 million (highway and transit dollars) as its federal share. The Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) will administer the transportation funds.

Approximately \$334 million of Oregon's share is for highways and bridges and \$80.5 million is for transit systems. Below is a summary of some of the federal and state programs that will receive funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

Federal Funds Administered by the State of Oregon

Oregon Department of Transportation ([http:// www.oregon.gov/ODOT/](http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/))

Highways and Bridges (\$334 million)

State and Local Funding: States are required to suballocate 30 percent of the highway program funds to local governments according to the Surface Transportation Program formula, including metropolitan planning organizations, cities and counties. In Oregon, the amount suballocated will total about \$100 million. Local governments and the state can use highway program funds for projects eligible under the Surface Transportation Program, including road and bridge projects, bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure, and transit capital projects. Eligibility for use of highway funds under the ARRA is expanded to include passenger and freight rail and port infrastructure.

Transportation Enhancements: 3 percent of the total highway program funds for each state are set aside for Transportation Enhancements, which include pedestrian/bicycle infrastructure, landscaping and scenic beautification, transportation-related historic preservation, and environmental mitigation. In Oregon this would amount to about \$10 million. The Oregon Transportation Commission has approved allocating this funding to a list of projects recommended by Oregon's Transportation Enhancements committee. All of the projects recommended by the TE Committee have been through scrutiny of the TE application process.

Obligation Deadlines: 50 percent of the highway funding retained by the state would need to be obligated within 120 days of apportionment (which must occur within 21 days of enactment). In Oregon, this amounts to about \$117 million. The remainder of the funding, including all funding suballocated to local governments, **must be obligated within one year.** Funding not obligated by these timelines will be redistributed to states that have met the obligation requirements.

Public Transportation (\$80.5 million)

Formula Capital Funding: \$6.9 billion is provided nationwide for the formula transit capital programs for urban and rural areas, which funds vehicle purchases, equipment purchase/upgrades, preventative maintenance, and construction of maintenance and passenger facilities. 80 percent of the formula funds will go to urban areas, 10 percent will go to rural areas, and 10 percent will be split between urban and rural areas under a high growth/high density states formula.

The state's six urban areas would receive a total of about \$65.9 million directly from the Federal Transit Administration (FTA). Based on preliminary numbers from FTA, ODOT's Public Transit Division will distribute about \$14.6 million to rural districts through a grant program structured and managed in a manner similar to ODOT's existing transit grants.

Obligation Deadlines: 50 percent of funding to each urban transit district and state must be obligated in 180 days, and all funds must be obligated in one year. Funding not obligated by these timelines will be redistributed to transit districts and states that have made the obligation requirements.

Transit Rail Funding: \$750 million is provided for the Fixed Guideway Modernization program; TriMet will get about \$1.1 million under this formula program. An additional \$750 million is allocated to New Starts program for fixed guideway projects, and FTA may provide some of this to projects in Oregon.

Federal Transportation Programs

U.S. Department of Transportation (<http://www.dot.gov>)

National Surface Transportation Grant Program (\$1.5 billion)

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act appropriates \$1.5 billion for the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Transportation to administer a supplemental discretionary grant program for a national surface transportation system. These funds remain available through September 30, 2011.

This competitive grant program applies to projects that will have a significant impact on the Nation, a metropolitan area or region. Eligible projects include but are not limited to, highway or bridge projects eligible under title 23, including interstate rehabilitation, improvements to the rural collector road system, reconstruction of the overpasses and interchanges and public transportation projects eligible under chapter 53 of title 49. Priority will be given to projects that require a contribution of federal funds in order to complete an overall financing package and to projects that can be completed within 3 years. **State and local governments or transit agencies are able to apply for funding under this program.** The minimum grant that can be awarded under this program is \$20 million and the maximum grant is \$300 million. The Secretary may waive the minimum grant size for the purpose of funding significant projects in smaller cities, regions or states as long as 20% of the funds are not awarded in a single state.

The Secretary is required to publish criteria on basis for which funds will be awarded within 90 days. Furthermore, the Secretary is required to accept funding applications no later than 180 days after the criteria is announced and select all projects to be funded under this program not 1 year after enactment. To date, no further details have been released about this program. Please visit the U.S. Department of Transportation website at <http://www.dot.gov> and http://www.dot.gov/citizen_services/grants_loans/ in the coming days for more information.

Federal Aviation Administration (<http://www.faa.gov/>)

Competitive Grants to improve FAA Power Systems (\$200 million)

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provides \$200 in supplemental funding for the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to make infrastructure improvements. Funds shall be used to make improvements to power systems, air route traffic control centers, air traffic control towers, install lighting, navigation and landing equipment. Priority will be given to projects that can be completed within 2 years. 60 days after enactment, the FAA Administrator is required to establish a process for applying, reviewing and awarding grants and cooperative agreements.

To date, no further information has been released about this program. Please visit the FAA's website at <http://www.faa.gov/recovery/> in the coming days as more information becomes available.

Competitive Grants to airports for infrastructure improvements (\$1.1 billion)

In an effort to repair and improve the nation's airports, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provides \$1.1 billion for airport infrastructure. The Secretary of the U.S. Department of Transportation will administer the funds through a discretionary grant program. Airports must be part of the National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS) to be eligible for funding. Priority will be given to projects that can be completed within 2 years and serve to supplement and not supplant planned expenditures from airport-generated revenues or from other State and local sources. All projects must comply with subchapter 1 of chapter 471 and subchapter 1 of chapter 475 of title 49. The Secretary is required to award 50% of the funds within 120 days of enactment and award the remaining amounts no later than 1 year after enactment. To date, no further information has been released about this program. Please visit the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) website at <http://www.faa.gov/recovery> in the coming days for more information.

Federal Railroad Administration

Capital Assistance for High Speed Rail and Intercity Passenger Rail Service (\$8 billion)

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act will provide the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) \$8 billion to award discretionary grants to States to pay for the cost of high speed rail and intercity passenger rail projects. These funds are available through September 30, 2012 or until expended. The Secretary of the U.S. Transportation will administer this grant program. Priority shall be given to projects that support the development of intercity high speed rail service. 60 days after enactment the Secretary is required to establish a set of standards on how the funds will be used and is required to issue guidance on how to apply, grant terms, conditions and procedure 120 days after enactment. To date, no further details have been released about this program. Please visit the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) website at <http://www.fra.dot.gov> and <http://www.fra.dot.gov/us/content/1954> in the coming days for more information.

Federal Army Corps of Engineers

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers—Construction

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is directly appropriated \$4.6 billion in the act for its Civil Works Program. The \$4.6 billion includes \$2.0 billion for construction. The Corps has identified many potential Civil Works projects that meet the criteria of the legislation for funding. Construction funding provides public engineering and construction services for navigation, flood and storm protection, ecosystem restoration, environmental protection, and an array of other purposes.

For more information about this funding and eligible projects, please visit <http://www.usace.army.mil/recovery/Pages/default.aspx>.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers—Maintenance

\$2.075 billion is included for Operations and Maintenance activities. The money provides for the operation and maintenance of facilities constructed by the Corps. Work to be accomplished consists of dredging, repair, and operation of structures and other facilities.

For more information, please visit <http://www.usace.army.mil/recovery/Pages/default.aspx>.

Section II

Water & Wastewater Infrastructure Funding

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act appropriates \$6.4 billion for water and wastewater management projects. Most of these funds are distributed to states based on existing formulas but the federal government will administer some of the funds through a competitive grant and loan program. Oregon is expected to receive about \$45 million for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) loan program and about \$28 million for the Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund (SDWRLF). Below is a summary of some of the federal and state programs that will receive funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

Oregon Clean Water State Revolving Fund (\$45 million)

This funding will provide relief to communities by requiring a greater federal share for local clean and drinking water projects and greater flexibility for states to reach communities that would otherwise not have the resources to repay a loan with interest.

The federal Environmental Protection Agency will award the state's grant based on DEQ's Intended Use Plan, which lists projects eligible for funding and how funds will be used for those projects. The federal law requires that no less than 20 percent of the capitalization grant be used for eligible projects that address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements or other environmentally innovative activities. This is known as the Green Project Reserve and amounts to \$8.8 million in Oregon. DEQ will evaluate project applications and identify those projects in the plan that qualify for this portion of the funds. States are also required to use no less than 50 percent of the funding to provide additional subsidization to eligible applicants. Oregon will provide principal forgiveness on a loan as the additional subsidization.

Any public agency in Oregon is eligible for funding. The maximum amount for a loan is \$5 million per borrower. DEQ's objective is to fund as many projects that will maximize project completion and job creation in Oregon. However, to ensure use of all funding under the Act, DEQ will allocate any unused funding after September 1, 2009. Priority will be given to existing projects funded under the Act that need additional money.

Due to the Act's expedient nature, any public agency interested in funding should contact the appropriate DEQ CWSRF regional project officer as soon as possible. Applications are available by contacting DEQ's regional project officers or from DEQ's website at: <http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/loans/loans.htm>

Western Region:

Jaime Isaza, Eugene

(541) 687-7341

isaza.jaime@deq.state.or.us

Bob Haberman, Eugene

(541) 687-7359

haberman.bob@deq.state.or.us

Eastern Region: Shanna Olson, Pendleton

(541) 278-8681

olson.shanna@deq.state.or.us

Northwest Region: Richard Santner, Portland
(503) 229-5219
santner.richard@deq.state.or.us

Oregon Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund (\$28 million)

This funding is provided to states to make loans to communities, individuals, and others for high-priority water-quality projects. Oregon's share of funding is about \$28 million. The SDWRLF is already processing applications for this funding based on Letters of Interest they received by February 2, 2009.

Additional help is available by calling the Drinking Water Program (971) 673-0422, or Economic and Community Development Department (503) 986-0123 or by visiting the website at <http://www.oregon.gov/DHS/ph/dwp/srlf.shtml>.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) (\$1 billion)

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development administers formula grants to entitled states, cities and counties to develop viable communities. \$1 billion has been allocated for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program.

Communities receiving CDBG funds are permitted to carry out a wide range of community development activities directed toward revitalizing neighborhoods, economic development, and providing improved community facilities and services. An eligible activity under this grant program is the improvement of public facilities and privately-owned utilities. These improvements can include the costs of connecting existing residential structures to water/sewer lines and installing wells, septic tanks, septic fields. Priority will be given to projects that can award contracts based on bids within 120 days.

For more information about eligible CDBG activities and direct appropriation amounts, you can visit the following website: <http://www.hud.gov/recovery/cdblock.cfm>

Section III

Renewable & Clean Energy Programs

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provides investments in areas critical to the development of clean and efficient American energy. The Recovery Act allocates \$16.8 billion for various programs within the U.S. Department of Energy. Most of the funds are specified for the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE). EERE works to strengthen the United State's energy security, environmental quality, and economic vitality in public-private partnerships by supporting enhancements in energy efficiency and productivity; bringing clean, reliable and affordable energy technologies to the marketplace and enhancing Americans energy choices. You can visit EERE's website at <http://www.eere.energy.gov/> to learn more about the agency. Below is a summary of some of the federal and state programs that will receive funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

Federal Funds Administered by the State of Oregon

Through EERE's Weatherization & Intergovernmental Program the following funds will be distributed to the states three different programs:

Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grants (\$3.2 billion)

The program is designed to reduce energy use and fossil fuel emissions, decrease overall energy consumption, and improve energy efficiency in the transportation, building, and other energy consuming sectors of the economies of eligible entities. Each state is required to pass on 60% of its funding share to cities and counties not receiving direct formula funding.

For more information on this program and for application materials when they become available, please visit http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/wip/block_grants.cfm.

Weatherization Assistance Program (\$5 billion)

The Weatherization Assistance Program enables low-income families to permanently reduce their energy bills by making their homes more energy efficient. By reducing the energy bills of low-income families instead of offering aid, weatherization reduces dependency and liberates these funds for spending on more pressing family issues. On average, weatherization reduces heating bills by 32% and overall energy bills.

For more information about how to apply for these funds and for County contact information, visit http://www.ohcs.oregon.gov/OHCS/SOS_Low_Income_Weatherization_Assistance_Oregon.shtml.

State Energy Program (\$3.1 billion)

The State Energy Program (SEP) provides grants to states and directs funding to state energy offices from technology programs in U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE). States use grants to address their energy priorities and program funding to adopt emerging renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies. This program gives each state flexibility on setting its own priorities on what projects to fund.

This funding will be distributed to States through a formula. For more information, please visit <http://www.oregon.gov/ENERGY/>.

Federal Renewable & Clean Energy Programs

Biomass Program (\$800 million)

The Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy's Biomass Program works with industry, academia, and our national laboratory partners on a balanced portfolio of research in biomass feedstocks and conversion technologies. Through research, development, and demonstration efforts geared toward the development of integrated biorefineries, the Biomass Program is helping transform the nation's renewable and abundant biomass resources into cost competitive, high performance biofuels, bioproducts, and biopower.

To date, no details have been released about potential funding opportunities. Please visit the Biomass Program website at <http://www1.eere.energy.gov/biomass/> in the coming days for more information.

Geothermal Technologies (\$400 million)

The Geothermal Technologies Program (GTP) develops innovative geothermal energy technologies to find, access, and use the Nation's geothermal resources. Through research, development, and demonstration efforts that emphasize the advancement of enhanced geothermal systems (EGS), GTP is working to provide the United States with an abundant, clean, renewable baseload energy source.

To date, no details have been released about potential funding opportunities. Please visit the Geothermal Technologies Program website at <http://www1.eere.energy.gov/geothermal/> in the coming days for more information.

Advanced Research Projects Agency – Energy (ARPA-E) (\$400 million)

ARPA-E is designed to support transformational energy technology research projects with the goal of enhancing the nation's economic and energy security. To date, no further information is available. Please visit www.energy.gov in coming days for more details.

Advanced Battery Manufacturing

\$2 billion was included for Advanced Battery Manufacturing grants to support the manufacturing of advanced batteries and components and to provide facility funding to manufacturers of advanced battery systems and vehicle batteries that are produced in the United States.

Competitive Grants will be awarded to domestic manufacturing facilities. You can find more information at www.eere.energy.gov.

Smart Grid Investment Program (\$4.5 billion)

The mission of the Smart Grid Program in the Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability (OE) is to lead national efforts to modernize the electric grid; enhance security and reliability of the energy infrastructure; and facilitate recovery from disruptions to energy supply. Whether it is on the supply side, to enable the delivery of clean energy sources such as renewables, clean coal, and nuclear power, or on the demand side, in developing a new smart grid and plug-in hybrid electric vehicles, OE is working to ensure our grid retains its standing as the most effective and efficient in the world.

To date, no details have been released about potential funding opportunities. Please visit the Office of Electricity Delivery & Energy Reliability websites at <http://www.oe.energy.gov/> & <http://www.oe.energy.gov/smartgrid.htm> in the coming days for more information.

Fossil Energy Research and Development (\$3.4 billion)

The Energy Department's Fossil Energy organization is made up of about 1,000 scientists, engineers, technicians and administrative staff. The Office of Fossil Energy is responsible for research and development

programs that include pollution control innovations for traditional power plants, including mercury reduction; improved gasification technologies; advanced combustion systems; development of stationary power fuel cells; improved turbines for future coal-based combined cycle plants; and creation of a portfolio of technologies that can capture and permanently store greenhouse gases.

To date, no details have been released about potential funding opportunities. Please visit the Office of Fossil Energy websites at <http://www.fossil.energy.gov/> & http://www.fossil.energy.gov/business/Business_Opportunities.html in the coming days for more information.

Renewable & Clean Energy Bond & Tax Credit Programs

Clean Renewable Energy Bonds (CREBs) (\$1.6 billion)

The Energy Policy Act of 2005 created a tax-credit bond to finance qualified renewable energy facilities. These bonds are unique because unlike normal bonds, CREBs are tax credit bonds and they pay the bondholders by providing a credit against their federal income tax. In effect, the CREBs will provide interest-free financing for certain renewable energy projects. Since the federal government essentially pays the interest via tax credits, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) needs to allocate such credits in advance to the lending authorities. Qualified facilities are those that generate electricity from the following sources: wind; closed-loop biomass' open-loop biomass' geothermal' small irrigation; hydropower; landfill gas; marine renewable; and trash combustion facilities.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act authorizes an additional \$1.6 billion for these bonds. Furthermore, this new authorization is subdivided into thirds: 1/3 will be available for qualifying projects of State/local/tribal governments; 1/3 for qualifying projects of public power providers; and 1/3 for qualifying projects of electric cooperatives.

The following website provides guidance on how the program was previously administered: http://www.irs.gov/irb/2009-06_IRB/ar09.html. To date, no further details have been released about this program. Please visit the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) website at <http://www.irs.gov/taxexemptbond/index.html> in the coming days for more information.

Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds (\$2.4 billion)

The Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds are tax credit bonds that are similar to Clean Renewable Energy Bonds. These bonds are available for a different type of qualified renewable energy project. The definition of qualified energy conservation projects is fairly broad and contains elements relating to energy efficiency capital expenditures in public buildings; renewable energy production; various research and development applications; mass commuting facilities that reduce energy consumption; several types of energy-related demonstration projects; and public energy efficiency education campaigns.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provides \$2.4 billion and modifies this bond program so that qualified energy conservation bonds may be issued to make loans and grants for capital expenditures to implement green community programs and can be used for programs in which utilities provide ratepayers with energy-efficient property and recoup the costs of that property over an extended period of time.

To date, no further details have been released about this program. Please visit the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) website at <http://www.irs.gov/taxexemptbond/index.html>.

ENERGY STAR Tax Credits

ENERGY STAR is a joint program of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Energy helping individuals and families save money and protect the environment through energy efficient

products and practices. The existing law provides a tax credit equal to 10% of the amount paid or incurred by the taxpayer for qualified energy efficiency improvements installed during the taxable year. The credit is capped depending on what item is purchased. Congress must reauthorize these tax credits periodically.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act extends these tax credits through 2010. In addition, it increases the amount of the tax credit to 30% of qualified energy efficiency improvements during the taxable year. Furthermore, this legislation implements a flat tax credit rate cap of \$1,500 on all qualifying purchases.

For information on what home improvements qualify for this tax credit and how to access these credits, you will need to visit the ENERGY STAR website at <http://www.energystar.gov> or call the ENERGY STAR Hotline at (888) 782-7937.

Alternative Fuel Vehicle Refueling Property

The alternative refueling property credit provides a tax credit to businesses (example: gas stations) and individuals that install alternative fuel pumps, such as fuel pumps that dispense E-85 fuel, electricity, hydrogen, and natural gas.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act increases the current 30% alternative refueling property credit for businesses (capped at \$30,000) to 50% (capped at \$50,000). Hydrogen refueling pumps would remain at a 30% credit; however, the cap for hydrogen refueling pumps is increased to \$200,000. In addition, the Recovery Act increases the alternative refueling property credit for individuals from 30% to 50% (capped at \$2,000). In previous years, individuals who were seeking this tax credit had to submit an Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Form 8911 when they filed their taxes. The following website provides guidance on how the tax credit was administered in 2007, http://www.irs.gov/irb/2007-22_IRB/ar10.html.

To date, no further details have been released about this program. Please visit the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) website at <http://www.irs.gov> in the coming days for more information.

Plug-in Electric Drive Vehicle Credit

Late last year, Congress passed into a law a tax credit for qualified plug-in electric drive vehicles. Batteries of at least 4 kWh qualify for a \$2,500 credit. An additional \$417 is provided for each additional kWh, up to \$7,500 for vehicles up to 10,000 lbs. Vehicles up to 14,000 lbs qualify for a \$10,000 credit. Vehicles between 14,000 and 26,000 lbs qualify for a \$12,500 credit. Vehicles over 26,000 lbs qualify for a \$15,000 credit.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act modifies this existing law by limiting the maximum credit to \$7,500 regardless of vehicle weight and eliminates the credit for vehicles weighing 14,000 lbs or more. To date, no further details have been released about this program. Please visit the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) website at <http://www.irs.gov> in the coming days for more information.

Advanced Energy Investment Credit (\$2.3 billion)

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act establishes a new 30% investment tax credit for facilities engaged in the manufacturing of advanced energy project. A qualified advanced energy project is project that re-equips, expands, or establishes a manufacturing facility for the production of property designed to be used:

- To produce energy from the sun, wind, or geothermal deposits or other renewable resources
- Fuel cells, microturbines, or an energy storage system for use with electric or hybrid-electric motor vehicles
- Electric grids to support the transmission of intermittent sources of renewable energy, including storage of such energy
- Property designed to capture and sequester carbon dioxide
- Property designed to refine or blend renewable fuels (excluding fossil) or to produce energy

- conservation technologies
- Other advanced energy property designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions as determined by the Secretary

Qualified property must be depreciable property used in a qualified advanced energy project. Qualified property does not include property designed to manufacture equipment for use in the refining or blending of any transportation fuel other than renewable fuels. Credits are only available for projects certified by the Secretary of Treasury & Secretary of Energy through a competitive bidding process. 180 days after enactment, the Secretary of Treasury must establish a certification program. To date, no further details are available about this program. Please visit the U.S. Department of the Treasury website at <http://www.ustreas.gov>, and U.S. Department of Energy website at <http://www.energy.gov> in the coming days for more information.

Parity for Transit Benefits

Current law provides tax-free fringe benefits employers can provide to employees for transit and parking. Those benefits are set at different dollar amounts. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act would equalize the tax-benefit employers can provide for transit and parking. The proposal sets both the parking and transit benefits at \$230 a month for 2009, indexes them equally for 2010, and clarifies that certain transit benefits apply to federal employees.

For information about how the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) administered this program in 2008, you can view IRS Publican 15-B at http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p15b_08.pdf. To date, no further details have been released about this program for 2009. Please visit the IRS website at <http://www.irs.gov> in the coming days for more information.

Section IV

Education Programs

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provides over \$100 billion for education. These funds will go to several existing education programs administered by the U.S. Department of Education, including programs authorized by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), and the Higher Education Act (HEA). The legislation also provides \$53.6 billion directly to states for an education stabilization fund to prevent education-related layoffs, upgrade, repair and modernize schools and restore harmful cuts to education funding.

Federal Funds Administered by the State of Oregon

Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) Title I, Part A (\$13 billion)

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) particularly its Title I, Part A program of Education for the Disadvantaged, is the primary source of federal aid to K-12 education. The ESEA was initially enacted in 1965 and was most recently amended and reauthorized by the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provides \$13 billion for ESEA Title I, Part A. The State of Oregon is estimated to receive \$99.7 million in ESEA Title I, Part A funding. Title I, Part A, of the ESEA authorizes federal aid to local educational agencies (school districts) for the education of disadvantaged children. Title I, Part A grants provide supplementary educational and related services to low-achieving and other pupils attending pre-kindergarten through grade 12 schools with relatively high concentrations of pupils from low-income families.

Portions of each annual appropriation for Title I, Part A are allocated under four different formulas—Basic, Concentration, Targeted, and Education Finance Incentive Grants (EFIG)—although funds allocated under all of these formulas are combined and used for the same purposes by recipient local education agencies (LEAs). Although the allocation formulas have several distinctive elements, the primary factors used in all four formulas are estimated numbers of children aged 5-17 in poor families plus a state expenditure factor based on average expenditures per pupil for public K-12 education. Other factors included in one or more formulas include weighting schemes designed to increase aid to LEAs with the highest concentrations of poverty, and a factor to increase grants to states with high levels of expenditure equity among their LEAs.

For more information about how to receive funds, you will need to contact the Oregon Department of Education at the following contact information:

Oregon Department of Education
255 Capitol Street, NE
Salem, OR 97310
Phone: (503) 947-5600
<http://www.ode.state.or.us/>

Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) Title II, Part D (\$650 million)

The Title II, Part D of ESEA provides funding for education technology. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provides \$650 million for this program. The State of Oregon is estimated to receive \$6.4 million.

These funds are used to increase access to educational technology, support the integration of technology into

instruction, enhance technological literacy, and support technology related professional development of teachers. At least 95% of these funds must be allocated by the state department of education to LEAs (school districts). 50% of the funds will be distributed by formula, in proportion to Title I, Part A grants, and 50% will be award competitively. As a result, school districts will have to apply to receive a portion of these funds.

For more information about how to receive funds, you will need to contact the Oregon Department of Education at the following contact information:

Oregon Department of Education
255 Capitol Street, NE
Salem, OR 97310
Phone: (503) 947-5600
<http://www.ode.state.or.us/>

More information is provided at <http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/leg/recovery/implementation.html>.

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) (\$11.8 billion)

IDEA is the major federal statute that supports special education and related services for children with disabilities. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provides \$11.8 billion. The State of Oregon is estimated to receive \$129 million in IDEA funding.

As a condition of accepting IDEA funding, the act requires that states and LEAs provide a free appropriate public education to each eligible child with a disability. The IDEA is divided into four parts. Part A contains the general provisions, including the purposes of the act and definitions. Part B, the most often discussed part of the act, contains provisions relating to the education of school aged children (grants to states) and a state grant program for preschool children with disabilities (Section 619). Part C authorizes state grants for programs serving infants and toddlers with disabilities, while Part D contains the requirements for various national activities designed to improve the education of children with disabilities.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provides funding to states for Part B and Part C of IDEA. For more information about how to receive funds, you will need to contact the Oregon Department of Education at the following contact information:

Oregon Department of Education
255 Capitol Street, NE
Salem, OR 97310
Phone: (503) 947-5600
<http://www.ode.state.or.us/>

More information is provided at <http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/leg/recovery/implementation.html>

State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (\$53.6 billion)

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act created a state stabilization fund to provide funds directly to states for an education stabilization fund to prevent education related layoffs, upgrade, repair and modernize schools and restore harmful cuts to education funding. The bill provides \$53.6 billion for this fund. The State of Oregon is estimated to receive \$567.8 million.

Funding under this section will be provided to each state governor. The governor is required to use at least 81% of the state's allocation to support elementary, secondary, and postsecondary education. The money, totaling \$466 million will be distributed to local schools and higher education institutions through existing state and federal formulas over the next 2-3 years. \$103 million to be distributed over three years will be spent at the

discretion of the state and can fund any government services including education, public safety and healthcare. Finally, \$5 billion is set aside nationally to provide incentive grants to states that make key performance measures.

The Oregon Legislature is currently in the process of finalizing a budget for the 2007-2009 biennium as well as the 2009-2011 biennium. For more information on how the Legislature is allocating this funding, contact your State Representative and State Senator.

Funds Administered by the U.S. Department of Education

Federal Pell Grant Funding (\$15.64 billion)

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act increases the maximum Pell Grant to \$5,350 for the 2009-2010 school years and to \$5,550 for the 2010-2011 school years. Under the Federal Pell Grant program, Pell Grants are made available to low-income undergraduate students to help offset their costs associated with obtaining a postsecondary education. The Pell Grant program is the largest source of federal grant aid to postsecondary students. Pell Grants are portable, in that the grant aid follows students to the eligible postsecondary education institutions in which they enroll.

The Pell Grant award amount is primarily based on the financial resources that a student and the student's family are expected to contribute toward postsecondary education expenses—the student's expected family contribution (EFC). The Pell Grant award is considered to be the foundation of a student's financial aid package because all other forms of federal student aid (e.g., federal student loans) are awarded after the Pell Grant award amount has been determined.

Financial need is determined by the U.S. Department of Education using a standard formula, established by Congress, to evaluate the financial information reported on the *Free Application for Federal Student Aid* (FAFSA) and to determine the family EFC. **The deadline for filing the FAFSA for the 2009-2010 school year is June 30, 2009.** To learn more and download a copy of the FAFSA, visit the Department of Education website at www.fafsa.ed.gov or <http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/leg/recovery/implementation.html>.

Higher Education Tax Credit

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act creates a new “American Opportunity” tax credit of up to \$2,500 of the cost of tuition and related expenses paid during the taxable year. Under this new tax credit, taxpayers will receive a tax credit based on one hundred percent of the first \$2,000 of tuition and related expenses (including books) paid during the taxable year and twenty-five percent of the next \$2,000 of tuition and related expenses paid during the taxable year. Forty percent of the credit would be refundable. This tax credit will be subject to a phase-out for taxpayers with adjusted gross income in excess of \$80,000 or \$160,000 for married couples filing jointly.

To date, no further details have been released about this program. Please visit the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) website at www.irs.gov and <http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/leg/recovery/index.html> in the coming days for more information.

Education Infrastructure Financial Tools

Qualified School Construction Bonds (\$22 billion)

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act creates a new category of tax credit bonds for the construction, rehabilitation, or repair of public school facilities or for the acquisition of land on which a public school facility will be constructed. Up to \$22 billion in qualified school construction bonds will be available and may be issued by State and local governments with half allocated in 2009 and the remainder allocated in 2010. Forty percent

of the bonds will be available to the largest school districts in the country.

To date, no further details have been released about this program. Please visit the U.S. Department of Education's website at <http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/leg/recovery/index.html> and <http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/leg/recovery/implementation.html> in the coming days for more information.

Qualified Zone Academy Bonds (QZABs) (\$1.4 billion)

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act would allow an additional \$1.4 billion of Qualified Zone Academy Bond issuing authority to State and local governments in 2009 and 2010, which can be used to finance renovations, equipment purchases, developing course material, and training teachers and personnel at a qualified zone academy. QZABs are financial instruments that local education agencies sell to finance school renovation and modernization. The interest on these bonds is paid by the federal government through tax credits to the bondholder. The bondholders are allowed to apply the credits to their federal corporate income tax or alternative minimum tax liability.

Eligible schools include:

- Public schools that are either located in an Empowerment Zone or Enterprise Community or in which at least 35 percent of the school's students are eligible for free or reduced-price lunch under the federal lunch program (National School Lunch Act);
- Public schools that have an education program designed in cooperation with business and receive a private business contribution that is not less than 10 percent of the net present value of the proceeds of the bond; or public schools that have an education plan that is approved by their school districts and in which students are subject to the same standards and assessments as other students in the district.

For more information, visit the U.S. Department of Education website at <http://www.ed.gov/programs/qualifiedzone/index.html> or contact the Oregon Department of Education at the following contact information:

Oregon Department of Education
255 Capitol St. NE
Salem, OR 97310
Phone: (503) 947-5600
<http://www.ode.state.or.us/>

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act is designed to save or create 3.5 million jobs. This legislation

Section V

Workforce Development

appropriates nearly \$4 billion for training and employment services to help spur job growth. Below is a summary of some of the federal and states programs that will receive funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

Federal Funds Administered by the State of Oregon

Oregon Workforce Development Systems

Through Oregon's Department of Community Colleges and Workforce Development, an unemployed individual can search for a job, get vocational rehabilitation, create a resume, research careers and find training. Employers can find skilled workers, post job openings, screen applicants and research the labor market. Several different state agencies administer the Worksource Oregon program, which is designed to be a one-stop resource for business and job seekers alike.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provides \$3.9 billion for training and employment services for activities under the Workforce Investment Act. These funds will be distributed by existing formulas. For information about careers in demand, education & training, Worksource Oregon and industries and work statistics, you can visit the following website <http://www.oregon.gov/CCWD/>

To find a job, certified training programs and providers and additional local workforce development opportunities, you can visit the following website <http://www.worksourceoregon.org/>. For further information about out what specific workforce development services are available in your area, you will need to contact your local Worksource Oregon offices at the following contact information:

Corvallis - Benton County

545 SW 2nd Street

Suite C

Corvallis, OR 97333

(541) 757-4261 - Employers/Jobseekers

(541) 757-4264 - FAX

(877) 728-7970 - Unemployment Toll Free

(866) 345-1878 - Unemployment FAX

Dallas - Polk County

580 Main Street

Suite B

Dallas, OR 97338

(503) 831-1950 - Employers/Jobseekers

(503) 831-1952 - FAX

(877) 877-1781 - Unemployment Toll Free

(866) 345-1878 - FAX

Lincoln City - Lincoln County

801 SW Hwy 101, Suite 102

Lincoln City OR 97367

(541) 994-6992 - Employers/Job Seekers

(541) 994-6502 - FAX

(877) 728-7970 - Unemployment Toll Free

(866) 345-1878 - FAX

Newport - Lincoln County

120 NE Avery Street

Newport OR 97365

(541) 265-8891 - Employers/Job Seekers

(541) 265-5975 - FAX

(877) 728-7970 - Unemployment Toll Free

(866) 345-1878 - FAX

Oregon City - Clackamas County

506 High Street

Oregon City OR 97045

(971) 673-6400 - Employers/Job Seekers ext. 22473

(971) 673-6405 - FAX

(503) 451-2400 - Unemployment

(877) 877-1781 - Unemployment Toll Free

(866) 345-1878 - FAX

Portland Central - Multnomah County

30 N Webster Street, Suite E

Portland OR 97217

(503) 280-6046 - Employers/Job Seekers

(503) 280-6794 - FAX

(503) 451-2400 - Unemployment

(877) 877-1781 - Unemployment Toll Free

(866) 345-1878 - FAX

Portland - WorkSource Portland Metro North - Multnomah County

4610 N Trenton St

Portland OR 97203

(503) 943-5600 Job Seekers

(503) 451-2400 Unemployment

(503) 653-3114 Unemployment FAX

(877) 877-1781 - Unemployment Toll Free

Portland - WorkSource Portland Metro Old Towne - Multnomah County

2 NW 2nd Ave

Portland, OR 97009

(503) 226-7387 Job Seekers

(503) 451-2400 Unemployment

(877) 877-1781 Unemployment Toll Free

(503) 653-3114 Unemployment FAX

Salem - Marion County

605 Cottage Street NE

Salem OR 97301

Please direct all mail to:

PO Box 751

Salem OR 97308

(503) 378-4846 - Employers/Job Seekers

(503) 378-6480 - FAX

(877) 877-1781 - Unemployment Toll Free

(866) 345-1878 - FAX

Tillamook - Tillamook County

3600 E 3rd Street

Tillamook OR 97141

(503) 842-4488 - Employers/Job Seekers

(503) 842-8857 - FAX

(877) 877-1781 - Unemployment Toll Free

(866) 345-1878 - FAX

Woodburn - Marion County

120 E Lincoln Street, Room 101

Woodburn OR 97071

(503) 982-2817 - Employers/Job Seekers

(503) 982-1839 - FAX

(503) 451-2400 - Unemployment

(877) 877-1781 - Unemployment Toll Free

(866) 345-1878 - FAX

Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP)

SCSEP goals are the enhancement of employment opportunities for older Americans and the promotion of older workers as a solution for businesses seeking a trained, qualified, and reliable workforce.

You can find additional information by visiting the U.S. Department of Labor Senior Community Service Employment Program website at <http://www.doleta.gov/seniors/>.

Formula funds provided through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act for this program are distributed to the State of Oregon, which in turn provides the funds to the County Area Agencies on Aging. You can view the Oregon Seniors and People with Physical Disabilities website at http://www.oregon.gov/DHS/spwpd/about_us.shtml. For information about specific programs available in your area, you should contact your local office at the following contact information:

Benton County

OR Cascades West Council of Governments

1400 Queen Avenue SE, Ste 206

Albany, OR 97322

Phone: 541-967-8630

FAX: 541-967-6423

Toll Free: 800-638-0510

<http://www.ocwcog.org/>

Clackamas County

Clackamas Area Agency on Aging

2051 Kaen Road, 1st Floor
PO Box 2950
OR City, OR 97045-0295
Phone: 503-655-8640
FAX: 503-650-5722
<http://www.co.clackamas.or.us/socialservices/>

Lincoln County
OR Cascades West Council of Governments (OCWCOG)
1400 Queen Avenue SE, Suite 206
Albany, OR 97322
Phone: 541-967-8630
Toll Free: 800-638-0510
FAX: 541-967-6423
<http://www.ocwcog.org/>

Toledo/Lincoln SSD OCWCOG
203 N. Main Street
Toledo, OR 97391
Information 541-336-2289
Toll Free: 800-282-6194
FAX: 541-336-1510
TTY: 541-336-8103

Toledo/Lincoln DSO
203 North Main
Toledo, OR 97391
Phone: 541-336-2289
FAX: 541-336-1517
TTY: 541-336-8103

Marion County
NW Senior & Disability Services (NWSDS) - North Salem Aging
3410 Cherry Ave NE
PO Box 12189
Salem, OR 97309-0189
Phone: 503-304-3400
Toll Free: 800-469-8772
FAX: 503-304-3434
<http://www.nwsds.org/>

(NWSDS) North Salem Disability Office
3410 Cherry Ave NE, Suite 110
PO Box 12189
Salem, OR 97303
Phone: 503-304-3400
Toll Free: 800-469-8772
FAX: 503-304-3434

South Salem Aging Office
3541 Fairview Industrial Drive SE

PO Box 12099
Salem, OR 97309-0099
Phone: 503-373-7380
TTY: 503-375-3584
FAX: 503-378-8663

(NWSDS) South Salem Disability Office

3541 Fairview Industrial Drive SE
PO Box 12099
Salem, OR 97309-0099
Phone: 503-373-7380
TTY: 503-375-3584
FAX: 503-378-8663

(NWSDS) Woodburn Aging

1320 Meridian Drive
PO Box 297
Woodburn, OR 97071-0297
Phone: 503-981-5138
FAX: 503-981-5145
TTY: 503-370-4307

(NWSDS) Woodburn Disability

1320 Meridian Drive
PO Box 297
Woodburn, OR 97071
Phone: 503-981-5138
FAX: 503-981-5145
TTY: 503-370-4307

Multnomah County

Branch 3515 - Multnomah County Aging and Disability Services

10615 SE Cherry Blossom Dr
Portland, OR 97216
Phone: 503-988-5480
FAX: 503-988-3490
TTY: 503-988-5436
http://www.co.multnomah.or.us/ads/ads_main.shtml

Polk County

Northwest Senior and Disability Services

Dallas Aging

260 NE Kings Valley Hwy
Dallas, OR 97338-0089
Phone: 503-623-2301
Toll Free: 800-469-8772
FAX: 503-623-2804
<http://www.nwsds.org/>

Dallas Disability Services Office

NW Senior and Disability Services

260 NE Kings Valley Hwy

Dallas, OR 97338-0089

Phone: 503-831-0581

TTY: 503-623-5219

FAX: 503-623-5178

Tillamook County**Tillamook Aging Northwest Senior and Disability Services (NWSDS)**

Wilson River Building

4670 East Third Street

Tillamook, OR 97141

Phone: 503-842-2770

Toll Free: 800-584-9712

FAX: 503-842-6290

<http://www.nwsds.org/>

Oregon Department of Human Services

Families and individuals who are going through exceptionally difficult times and need cash assistance, food stamps, help with child care, or health care coverage, may be eligible for assistance from the State of Oregon.

For more information, you will need to contact your county assistance office or visit <http://www.oregon.gov/DHS/index.shtml> to determine if you can apply for benefits online.


District 4 (Benton, Lincoln, Linn Counties)

Field Services

Children, Adults And Families Division

Department of Human Services

118 2nd SE, Suite C

Albany, OR 97321 

Fax: (541) 967-2105

TTY: (541) 967-2058

Web site: www.oregon.gov/DHS/

District 15 (Clackamas County)

Field Services

Children, Adults And Families Division

Department of Human Services

315 S Beavercreek Road

Oregon City, OR 97045


Fax: (971) 673-7301

TTY: (971) 673-7302

Web site: www.oregon.gov/DHS/

District 3 (Marion, Polk, Yamhill Counties)

Field Services

Children, Adults And Families Division
Department of Human Services
3420 Cherry Ave NE, Suite 110
Salem, OR 97303 
Fax: (503) 378-3403
Web site: www.oregon.gov/DHS/

District 2 (Multnomah County)

Field Services
Children, Adults And Families Division
Department of Human Services
2446 SE Ladd Ave
Portland, OR 97214 
Fax: (503) 731-3377
Web site: www.oregon.gov/DHS/

District 1 (Clatsop, Columbia, Tillamook Counties)

Field Services
Children, Adults And Families Division
Department of Human Services
500 N Hwy 30, Suite 210
St. Helens, OR 97051
Fax: (503) 366-3739
TTY: (503) 325-2894
Web site: www.oregon.gov/DHS/

Federal Workforce Development Programs

U.S. Department of Labor (<http://www.dol.gov>)

Dislocated Workers Assistance National Reserve

The Office of National Response administers three discretionary grant programs for eligible entities serving areas of high unemployment or high poverty and experiencing major economic dislocations.

- National Emergency Grants: Temporarily expands service capacity at the State and local levels through time-limited funding assistance in response to significant dislocation events.
([http:// www.doleta.gov/neg/](http://www.doleta.gov/neg/))
- Trade Adjustment Assistance: Designed to assist individuals who have become unemployed as a result of increased imports from, or shifts in production to, foreign countries.
(<http://www.doleta.gov/tradeact/>)
- Rapid Response Services: Helps workers and employers deal with the effects of layoffs and plant closures, including those that result from increased competition from imports, natural disasters, and other events. (<http://www.doleta.gov/layoff/rapid.cfm>)

To date, no further information has been released about this program. Please visit the U.S. Department of Labor Office of national Response at <http://www.doleta.gov/layoff/> in the coming days for more information.

YouthBuild Program (\$50 million)

YouthBuild is a highly successful alternative education program that assists youth who are often significantly

behind in basic skills with obtaining a high school diploma or GED credential. The primary target populations for YouthBuild are adjudicated youth, youth aging out of foster care, and out-of-school youth. The YouthBuild program is perfectly aligned with the Interagency Youth Vision and demand-driven investments supported by Workforce Investment Act (WIA) formula funds. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provides \$50 million to support the YouthBuild Program.

To date, no further details about this program have been released. Please visit the U.S. Department of Labor YouthBuild website at http://www.doleta.gov/youth_services/YouthBuild.cfm in the coming days for more information.

High Growth Job Training Initiative (\$750 million)

This initiative is a strategic effort to prepare workers to take advantage of new and increasing job opportunities in high growth, high demand and economically vital sectors of the American economy. \$750 million has been allocated for this initiative. \$500 million of the total allotment must be used for research, labor exchange and job training activities that prepare workers for careers in health care, energy efficiency and renewable energy fields.

To date, no further details have been released about this program. Please visit the U.S. Department of Labor High Growth Job Training Initiative website at <http://www.doleta.gov/BRG/JobTrainInitiative/> in the coming days for additional information.

Office of Job Corps (\$250 million)

Through a nationwide network of campuses, Job Corps offers a comprehensive array of career development services to at-risk young women and men, ages 16 to 24, to prepare them for successful careers. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provides \$250 million for construction, rehabilitation and acquisition of Job Corps Centers.

To date, no further details have been released about this program. Please visit the U.S. Department of Labor Job Corps website at <http://www.jobcorps.gov/home.aspx> in the coming days for more information.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act includes \$4 billion in U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) grant funding to enhance state, local, and tribal law enforcement. For information about DOJ's plan to administer Recovery Act funds, you should visit its website at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/recoveryact.html>.

Section VI

Law Enforcement

Information about programs that will receive Recovery Act funds are listed below.

U.S. Department of Justice

COPS Hiring Recovery Program (\$1 billion)

COPS Hiring Recovery Program (CHRP) is a competitive grant program that provides funding directly to law enforcement agencies having primary law enforcement authority to create and preserve jobs and to increase their community policing capacity and crime prevention efforts. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provides \$1 billion to support this program. There is no local match requirement for CHRP, but grant funding will be based on current entry-level salary and benefits packages and therefore any additional costs for higher salaries or benefits for particular individuals hired will be the responsibility of the grantee agency.

CHRP grants will provide 100 percent funding for approved entry-level salaries and benefits for 3 years (36 months) for newly-hired, full-time sworn officer positions (including filling existing unfunded vacancies) or for rehired officers who have been laid off, or are scheduled to be laid off on a future date, as a result of local budget cuts. In addition, there is no cap on the number of positions an agency may request, but awards will be limited to available funding. Please be mindful of the initial 3-year grant period and your agency's ability to fill the officer positions awarded, while following your agency's established hiring policies and procedures. At the conclusion of federal funding, grantees must retain all sworn officer positions awarded under the CHRP grant. The retained CHRP-funded position(s) should be added to the grantees law enforcement budget with state and/or local funds, over and above the number of locally-funded positions that would have existed in the absence of the grant. Applications for CHRP grants will be accepted only online through the COPS Office website at <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov>.

For further information, you can call David Buchanan, Vonda Matthews or Shannon Long in the COPS Grant Office at (202) 514-9079 or call the COPS Office Response Center toll free at (800) 421-6770.

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program (\$2 billion)

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program allows states and local governments to support a broad range of activities to prevent and control crime and to improve the criminal justice system. JAG replaces the Byrne Formula and Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG) programs with a single funding mechanism that simplifies the administration process for grantees. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provides \$2 billion to support this program.

The procedure for allocating JAG funds is a formula based on population and crime statistics, in combination with a minimum allocation to ensure that each state and territory receives an appropriate share. Traditionally, funds were distributed 60/40 between state and local recipients.

The State of Oregon will receive an estimated \$22 million as its federal share. **Applications for local jurisdictions are due May 18, 2009.** For more information about how to apply for these funds, you can visit <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/recoveryJAG/recoveryjag.html> or contact:

Oregon State Police Criminal Justice Services Division

4760 Portland Road NE
Salem, OR 97305

The Edward Byrne Competitive Grant Program (\$225 million)

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act requires a portion of U.S. Department of Justice's funds be distributed as competitive grants to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, to assist victims of crime (other than compensation), and youth mentoring programs.

To date, no further details have been released about this program. Please visit the U.S. Department of Justice website at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/recoveryJAG/recoveryjag.html> in the coming days for more information.

Assistance for Rural Law Enforcement to Combat Drug-Related Crime (\$125 million)

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act requires a portion of the U.S. Department of Justice's funds be used for providing assistance to law enforcement in rural States and rural areas to prevent and combat, crime, especially drug-related crime.

To date, no further details have been released about this program. Please visit the U.S. Department of Justice website at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/recoveryact.html> in the coming days for more information.

Victim Compensation and Assistance (\$100 million)

The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) is a federal agency within the Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. OVC provides federal funds to support victim compensation and assistance programs across the Nation. OVC also provides training for diverse professionals who work with victims, develops and disseminates publications, supports projects to enhance victims' rights and services, and educates the public about victim issues.

The Recovery Act provides for \$100 million in funding for victim compensation and assistance. Of that \$100 million, \$47.5 million in formula funding will be directed to state agencies that administer VOCA-funded crime victim compensation programs, and an additional \$47.5 million in formula funding will be directed to state agencies that administer VOCA-funded crime victim assistance programs.

The Oregon Department of Justice, Crime Victims' Services Division will administer these federal funds. In the coming days, you should visit the following websites for more information:

<http://www.doj.state.or.us/crimev/index.shtml> and <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/recovery/>

National Field-Generated Training, Technical Assistance and Demonstration Project (NFG) (\$5 million)

The Office for Victims of Crime will administer a competitive grant program for private non-profit organizations or public agencies to support the development of national-scope training, technical assistance and demonstration project initiatives. All initiative must focus on improving the capacity of victim service providers and allied practitioners to advance rights and services to crime victims in a variety of areas, including child abuse, elder abuse, sexual assault, and stalking. For more information about this program and the Office for Victims of Crime, you should visit its website at <http://www.ovc.gov>.

You must visit <http://www.ojp.gov/ovc/fund/dakit.htm#FY2009tta> to apply for these funds. **The deadline to apply is March 24, 2009.**

Internet Crimes Against Children ICAC Task Force Program (\$50 million)

The U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention agency operates the ICAC Task Force Program. This program helps state and local law enforcement agencies develop an effective

response to cyber enticement and child pornography cases. This help encompasses forensic and investigative components, training and technical assistance, victim services, and community education. The program was developed in response to the increasing number of children and teenagers using the Internet, the proliferation of child pornography, and heightened online activity by predators seeking unsupervised contact with potential underage victims. The ICAC program is a national network of 59 coordinated task forces representing over 2,000 federal, state, and local law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies. These agencies are engaged in proactive investigations, forensic investigations, and criminal prosecutions. By helping state and local agencies to develop effective, sustainable responses to online child victimization and child pornography, OJJDP has increased their capacity to address Internet crimes against children.

To date, the ICAC Task Force has not provided guidance on how these federal funds will be administered. It is likely some of the funds will be distributed to the state. In the coming days, you should check the following websites for further instructions. DOJ's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention:

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/recovery/>

Office on Violence Against Women (\$225 million)

The mission of the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) is to provide federal leadership to reduce violence against women, and to administer justice for and strengthen services to all victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. This is accomplished by developing and supporting the capacity of state, local, tribal, and non-profit entities involved in responding to violence against women. You can visit the Office on Violence Against Women website at <http://www.ovw.usdoj.gov> to learn more about this agency.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provides \$225 million to support OVW programs. Below you will find a list of programs that will receive Recovery funds.

STOP (Services – Training – Officers – Prosecutors) Formula Grant (\$175million)

This program promotes a coordinated, multidisciplinary approach to improving the criminal justice system's response to violent crimes against women. The STOP Program encourages the development and strengthening of effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies to address violent crimes against women and the development and strengthening of victim services in cases involving violent crimes against women. You can view the STOP website at http://www.ovw.usdoj.gov/stop_grant_desc.htm for more information.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provides \$175 million to support this program. The Oregon Department of Justice Crime Victims' Services Division will administer this program. You can visit their website for more information at: <http://www.doj.state.or.us/crimev/vawa.shtml>.

In addition, a portion of the STOP funds will be distributed to State Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Coalitions. The Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence is likely to receive some of these funds. For more information, you can visit its website at <http://www.ocadsv.com/>.

Transition Housing Grant Program (\$50 million)

Transitional Housing Assistance Program Grant for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking, or Sexual Assault Program (Transitional Housing Assistance Program) focuses on a holistic, victim-centered approach to provide transitional housing services that move individuals into permanent housing. Grants made under this program support programs that provide assistance to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking who are in need of transitional housing, short-term housing assistance, and related support services. It is critical that successful transitional housing programs provide a wide range of flexible and optional services that reflect the differences and individual needs of victims and that allows victims to choose the course of action that is best for them. Transitional housing programs may offer individualized services such as counseling, support groups, safety planning, and advocacy services as well as practical services

such as licensed child care, employment services, transportation vouchers, telephones, and referrals to other agencies.

For more information about this program, you can view the Transition Housing Grant website at http://www.ovw.usdoj.gov/thousing_grant_desc.htm. To date, no further details have been released about this program. Please visit the U.S. Department of Justice website at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/recoveryact.html> and in the coming days for more information.

Fire companies play a critical role in providing safety and security to our nation's communities. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provides \$210 million in competitive grants for non-federal fire stations. Funds can be used to modify, upgrade or construct non-federal fire stations. State and local fire companies are eligible to apply. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will administer these infrastructure

Section VII

Firefighter Assistance Grants

grants to fire departments.

To date, no further details have been released about this program. It is likely FEMA will administer this program in a fashion similar to the Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFG). Please check the following websites or call the help desk in the coming days for more information.

Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program: <http://www.firegrantsupport.com/>

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): <http://www.fema.gov>

U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS): <http://www.dhs.gov>

Firefighters Grant Program Help Desk

Phone: (866) 274-0960

Email: firegrants@dhs.gov

In order to rebuild our economy, we will need to rebuild and upgrade our community infrastructure. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provides funds for several different federal and state agencies and programs to rebuild and upgrade the nation's communities. Below is a summary of some of the federal and states programs that will receive funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

Section VIII

Economic and Community Development & Housing

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Brownfields Program (\$100 million)

Brownfields are real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Brownfields Program provides direct funding for brownfields assessment, cleanup, revolving loans, and environmental job training. EPA's Regional Office Administers this grant program. Brownfields Grants are divided into Assessment Grants, Revolving Loan Fund Grants, Cleanup Grants, Job Training Grants and Training, Research, and Technical Assistance Grants. For information about each grant program, you can visit <http://www.epa.gov/swerosps/bf/index.html> or <http://www.epa.gov/recovery/>.

U.S. Department of Commerce

Economic Development Administration (EDA) (\$150 million)

In fulfilling its mission, EDA is guided by the basic principle that distressed communities must be empowered to develop and implement their own economic development and revitalization strategies. Based on these locally- and regionally-developed priorities, EDA works in partnership with state and local governments, regional economic development districts, public and private nonprofit organizations, and Indian tribes. You can view the EDA website at <http://www.eda.gov>.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provides \$150 million for EDA to administer its numerous programs. A summary of these programs is provided below. EDA is required to give priority consideration to areas of the Nation that have experienced sudden and severe economic dislocation and job loss due to corporate restructuring.

Summary of EDA's Economic Development Programs

(<http://www.eda.gov/AboutEDA/Programs.xml>)

Public Works and Economic Development Program

Investments help support the construction or rehabilitation of essential public infrastructure and facilities necessary to generate or retain private sector jobs and investments, attract private sector capital, and promote regional competitiveness, including investments that expand and upgrade infrastructure to attract new industry, support technology-led development, redevelop brownfield sites and provide eco-industrial development.

Economic Adjustment Assistance Program

The Economic Adjustment Assistance Program provides a wide range of technical, planning and infrastructure assistance in regions experiencing adverse economic changes that may occur suddenly or over time. This program is designed to respond flexibly to pressing economic recovery issues and is well suited to help address challenges faced by U.S. regions and communities

Research and National Technical Assistance

The Research and National Technical Assistance Program supports research of leading, world class economic development practices, and funds information dissemination efforts.

Local Technical Assistance

The Local Technical Assistance Program helps fill the knowledge and information gaps that may prevent

leaders in the public and nonprofit sectors in economically distressed regions from making optimal decisions on local economic development issues.

Planning Program

The Planning Program helps support planning organizations, including District Organizations and Indian Tribes, in the development, implementation, revision or replacement of comprehensive economic development strategies (CEDS), and for related short-term planning investments and State plans designed to create and retain higher-skill, higher-wage jobs, particularly for the unemployed and underemployed in the nation's most economically distressed regions.

University Center Economic Development Program

The University Center Economic Development Program is a partnership between the Federal government and academia that helps to make the varied and vast resources of universities available to economic development communities.

Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms Program

EDA administers the Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms Program through a national network of eleven Trade Adjustment Assistance Centers to help manufacturing and production firms, which have lost domestic sales and employment due to increased imports of similar or competitive goods, become more competitive in the global economy

For more information about how to apply for these funds, you will need to contact the local EDA Office at the following contact information:

Seattle Regional Office
Jackson Federal Building, Room 1890
915 Second Avenue
Seattle, WA
98174-1001
206-220-7660
206-220-7669 fax
www.eda.gov

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) (\$1 billion)

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development administers formula grants to entitled states, cities and counties to develop viable communities. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act allocates \$1 billion for this program. Communities receiving CDBG funds are permitted to carry out a wide range of community development activities directed toward revitalizing neighborhoods, economic development, and providing improved community facilities and services. Priority will be given to projects that can award contracts based on bids within 120 days.

Oregon is expected to receive about \$9.7 million in CDBG funds. For more information about eligible CDBG activities, you can visit the following websites:

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/>
<http://econ.oregon.gov/ECDD/CD/CDBG/CDBG.shtml>

Neighborhood Stabilization Program Grants (\$2 billion)

Neighborhood Stabilization Program will provide emergency assistance to state and local governments to

acquire and redevelop foreclosed properties that might otherwise become sources of abandonment and blight within their communities. The Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) provides grants to every state and certain local communities to purchase foreclosed or abandoned homes and to rehabilitate, resell, or redevelop these homes in order to stabilize neighborhoods and stem the decline of house values of neighboring homes. Communities with a HUD risk score of six and above or significant subprime lending are eligible for these competitive funds.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provides \$2 billion for this grant program. These funds are administered in a similar fashion as the Community Development Block Grant Program. Oregon is expected to receive about \$19.6 million for this program. For more information about this program, you can visit the U.S. Housing and Urban Developments website at <http://www.hud.gov> or you can visit the Neighborhood Stabilization Program website at <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/neighborhoodspg/>.

HOME Investment Partnerships Program (\$2.25 billion)

HOME provides formula grants to States and localities that communities use, often in partnership with local nonprofit groups-to fund a wide range of activities that build, buy, and/or rehabilitate affordable housing for rent or homeownership or provide direct rental assistance to low-income people. HOME is the largest Federal block grant to State and local governments designed exclusively to create affordable housing for low-income households.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provides \$2.25 billion to support the HOME Investment Partnership Program. These funds are administered in fashion similar to the Community Development Block Grants. For more information about the program, you visit the U.S. Housing and Urban Development website at <http://www.hud.gov> or you can visit the HOME Investment Partnerships Program website at <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/affordablehousing/programs/home/>.

Financial Tools for Economic & Community Development

Build America (Tax Credit) Bond

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act creates a new “Build America Bond” tax credit to help State and local governments finance certain infrastructure projects. This program is unique because it will provide a tax credit bond in lieu of a tax-exempt bond. Tax credit bonds differ from tax-exempt bonds in two ways: (1) interest paid on tax credit bonds is taxable; and (2) a portion of the interest paid on tax credit bonds takes the form of a Federal tax credit. The Federal tax credit offsets a portion of the cash interest payment that the State or local government would otherwise need to make on the borrowing.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provides in 2009 and 2010 for State and local governments the option of issuing a tax credit bond instead of a tax-exempt governmental obligation bond. Because the market for tax credits is currently small given the current economic conditions, this provision will allow State or local governments to elect to receive a direct payment from the Federal government equal to the subsidy that would have otherwise been delivered through the Federal tax credit for bonds.

For more detailed information about this bond, you can view the tax provisions in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provided by the U.S. House Ways and Means Committee at <http://waysandmeans.house.gov/media/pdf/110/sbill.pdf>. To date, no details have been released about this program. Please visit the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) website at <http://www.irs.gov>, the U.S. Department of the Treasury website at <http://www.ustreas.gov> and <http://www.recovery.gov> in the coming days for more information.

Recovery Zone Bonds

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act creates a new category for tax credit bonds for investment in economic recovery zone. The Recovery Act authorizes \$10 billion in recovery zone economic development bonds and \$15 billion in recovery zone facility bonds. These bonds could be issued during 2009 and 2010. Each state will receive a share of the national allocation based on that state's job losses in 2008 as percentage of national job losses in 2008. These allocations would be sub-allocated to local municipalities. Municipalities receiving an allocation of these bonds would be permitted to use these bonds to invest in infrastructure, job training, education and economic development in areas within the boundaries of the State, city or county that has significant poverty, unemployment or home foreclosures.

For more detailed information about this bond, you can view the tax provisions in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provided by the U.S. House Ways and Means Committee at <http://waysandmeans.house.gov/media/pdf/110/sbill.pdf>. To date, no details have been released about this program. I encourage you to visit the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) website at <http://www.irs.gov>, the U.S. Department of the Treasury website at <http://www.ustreas.gov> and <http://www.recovery.gov> in the coming days for more information.

New Markets Tax Credits

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provides an additional \$5 billion for the New Markets Tax Credits program. The New Markets Tax Credit (NMTC) Program permits taxpayers to receive a credit against federal income taxes for making qualified equity investments in designated Community Development Entities (CDEs). Substantially all of the qualified equity investment must in turn be used by the CDE to provide investments in low-income communities. The credit provided to the investor totals 39 percent of the cost of the credit equal to five percent of the total amount paid for the stock or capital interest at the time of purchase. For the final four year, the value of the credit is six percent annually. Investors may not redeem their investments in CDEs prior to the conclusion of the seven-year period. You can learn more about the program at the U.S. Department of Treasury's New Markets Tax Credit Program website at http://www.cdfifund.gov/what_we_do/programs_id.asp?programID=5.

To date, no details have been released about this program. Please visit the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) website at <http://www.irs.gov> and the U.S. Department of the Treasury website at <http://www.ustreas.gov> in the coming days for more information.

Assistance to Military Homeowners

The Recovery Act included expansion of the Homeowners Assistance Program (HAP) authority. HAP is a DOD program, and DOD will establish policy guidance on applicant processing and benefits. Until that time, potential applicants may submit applications to appropriate HAP districts .

For more information please visit <http://www.sas.usace.army.mil/hapinv/index.html>.

A portion of the American Recovery and Reinvestment is dedicated to rebuilding the nation's dam and levee systems. A significant portion of the funds are appropriated to support projects operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers but the U.S. Department of Agriculture will also receive Recovery Act funds. Below is a summary of some of the programs that will receive funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

U.S. Department of Agriculture

Section IX

Flood Prevention Programs

Natural Resources Conservation Service (\$290 million)

USDA's Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) provides leadership to help America's private landowners and managers conserve their soil, water, and other natural resources. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provides \$290 to support various NRCS programs. You can visit the Natural Resources Conservation Service website at <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov> to learn more about the agency. NRCS only plans to devote stimulus funds to NRCS-approved projects that can begin immediately. Guidelines for NRCS approval can be obtained through local USDA County offices. Below you will find a description of NRCS programs that will receive Recovery funds, NRCS's website and a listing of the County offices who will administer the Recovery funds.

Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations (\$190 million)

Watershed Operations is a voluntary program which provides assistance to sponsoring local organizations of authorized watershed projects, planned and approved under the authority of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954 (P.L. 83-566), and 11 designated watershed authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944 (P.L. 78-534). NRCS provides technical and financial assistance to States, local governments and Tribes (project sponsors) to implement authorized watershed project plans for the purpose of watershed protection; flood mitigation; water quality improvements; soil erosion reduction; rural, municipal and industrial water supply; irrigation water management; sediment control; fish and wildlife enhancement; and wetlands and wetland function creation and restoration. For more information, you can view the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention website at <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/watershed/index.html>.

Emergency Watershed Protection – Floodplain Easement (\$145 million)

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provides NRCS funding to purchase and restore floodplain easements from local landowners to oversee their protection by maintaining their ecological functions as well as preserving the natural resources, fish, and wildlife that may inhabit the area. For more information, you can view the Emergency Watershed Protection – Floodplain Easement website at <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/Floodplain/index.html>.

Watershed Rehabilitation Program (\$50 million)

The Natural Resources Conservation Service Rehabilitation Program aims to maintain and revitalize deteriorating dams across the United States. Since 1948, the NRCS has constructed over 11,000 dams across the country. Many of these dams, some constructed over 50 years ago, are currently in need of construction and maintenance. The Watershed Rehabilitation program is designed to revitalize and upgrade these valuable dams. NRCS only provides Rehabilitation Funds to dams that were installed through previous NRCS watershed programs. For more information, you can view the Watershed Rehabilitation Program website at <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/WSRehab/index.html>.

You may also contact the USDA Oregon State Office for more information at:

Oregon State Office
1201 NE Lloyd Blvd, Suite 801
Portland, OR 97232
503-414-3300

<http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/or/OR-Counties-Local-Offices.htm>

Small Business is the engine that drives our economy. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provides \$730 million to the Small Business Administration (SBA) and makes changes to the agency's lending and investment programs so that they can reach more small businesses that need help. Below is a summary of some of the changes.

Small Business Administration

Section X

Small Business

Temporary Fee Reductions or Eliminations (\$375 million)

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provides \$375 million for temporary fee reductions or eliminations on Small Business Administration (SBA) loans. Most fees are reduced or eliminated through September 2010 on certain SBA loans.

90 Percent Guarantee

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act allows the SBA to raise its loan guarantee from the current levels to as much as 90 percent for some loans. At present, SBA can guarantee loans up to 85 percent on loans up to \$15,000 and up to 75% on loans greater than \$150,000. The 50 percent guarantee on SBA Express loans would remain unchanged.

Business Stabilization Loans (\$225 million)

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act creates a new SBA loan program to provide deferred-payment loans of up to \$35,000 to viable small businesses that need the money to make payments on an existing, qualifying loan for up to six months. These loans will be 100 percent guaranteed by SBA. Repayment would not have to begin until 12 months after the loan is fully disbursed.

Microloans (\$30 million)

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provides \$30 million for expanding SBA's Microloan program, enough to finance up to \$50 million in new lending and \$24 million in technical assistance grants to microlenders. This expands SBA's Microloan program, which provides small loans (up to \$35,000) paired with technical assistance to start-up, newly established or growing small businesses. Historically, these loans reach low-income individuals, women and minorities in both rural and urban areas. The program is expanded through September 30, 2010.

Refinancing

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act authorizes refinancing for certain SBA loans so borrowers can expand their businesses on favorable terms, and help create jobs in their communities. This loan authority is through the 504 Certified Development Company program.

Secondary Market Expansion

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act authorizes SBA to establish a secondary market for pools of "first lien" loans under the 504 program. These "first lien" loans from commercial lenders currently have no SBA guarantee. The Act authorizes SBA to deploy federal guarantees for pools of these first lien loans, so that they can be sold to investors in a secondary market. Providing liquidity for these first mortgages will help encourage lenders to continue participating in SBA's 504 loan program, which provides a key source of capital for community development and other projects.

The Act also empowers SBA to set up a Secondary Market Lending Authority that would make direct loans to broker-dealers that participate in the secondary market for SBA guaranteed 7(a) loans.

Surety Bonds (\$15 million)

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act raises the maximum contract amount that can be covered by an SBA guaranteed surety bond from \$2 million to \$5 million, and, under certain circumstances, for contracts amounting to \$10 million, and provides additional funds to cover the costs of expanding this program. Small businesses need surety bonds in order to bid on and obtain many federal and other contracts. SBA guarantees

surety bonds to small businesses that private surety companies would not otherwise be able to extend.

Investment Program

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act helps SBA-licensed Small Business Investment Companies (SBICs) and families of SBIC funds better leverage the capital they use to invest in small businesses. The Recovery Act sets maximum levels of funding the agency can provide to these companies at up to three times the private capital raised by those companies, or \$150 million, whichever is less. It also raises the percentage any one SBIC can invest in a single small business to 10 percent of total capital, and raises from 20 percent to 25 percent the percentage of any licensee's dollar investments that must be made in "smaller" businesses.

Small Business Administration (SBA) Contact Information

The Small Business Administration (SBA) has not provided all details about how fast the changes made in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act will be implemented. For more information in the coming days, I encourage you to visit the SBA website at <http://www.sba.gov> or contact the local office at the following contact information:

Oregon District Office

601 SW Second Avenue, Suite 950.

Portland, Oregon 97204-3192

Phone: (503) 326-2682

Fax: (503) 326-2808

<http://www.sba.gov/localresources/district/or/index.html>

You can also seek assistance through your local Small Business Development Center (SBDC). SBDCs provide management assistance to current and prospective small business owners. SBDCs offer one-stop assistance to individuals and small businesses by providing a wide variety of information and guidance in central and easily accessible branch locations. The program is a cooperative effort of the private sector, the educational community and federal, state and local governments. SBDCs are located at or near every community college in Oregon. For local SBDC contact information, please visit this website:

http://www.sba.gov/localresources/district/or/counselingt/OR_ORSBDC.html

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act cuts taxes for 95% of working families in the nation. Below is a summary of some of the tax cuts and credits created.

One-Time Economic Recovery Payment

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provides for a one-time payment of \$250 to individuals who receive Social Security benefits, Railroad Retirement benefits, veteran's compensation or pension benefits and Supplemental Security Income (SSI), excluding individuals who receive SSI while in a Medicaid institution.

Section XI

Consumer Tax Credits

Furthermore, individuals must have been participating in one of these programs three months prior to 02/17/2009 to qualify.

The one-time payments will not come from Internal Revenue Service (IRS) as they have in previous legislation. The Social Security Administration expects everyone who is entitled to a payment to receive it by late May 2009. No action is required by the individual at this time. To date, no further details have been released about this program. Please visit the Social Security Administration website at <http://www.socialsecurity.gov/payment/> in the coming days for more information.

Making Work Pay Tax Credit

A refundable tax credit will be issued of up to \$400 for working individuals and \$800 for working families in 2009 and 2010. For individuals who receive a paycheck and are subject to withholding, the credit will typically be handled by their employers through automated withholding changes in early spring. These changes may result in an increase in take-home pay. The amount of the credit must be reported on the employee's 2009 income tax return filed in 2010. Taxpayers who do not have taxes withheld by an employer during the year can also claim the credit on their 2009 tax return.

It is not necessary to submit a Form W-4 to get the automatic withholding change. However, an employee with multiple jobs or married couples whose combined incomes place them in a higher tax bracket may elect to submit a revised W-4 to ensure enough withholding is held to cover the tax for his or her combined income. Individuals with a gross income above \$75,000 or married couples filing jointly with a gross income above \$150,000 are not eligible for this tax credit. For specific information on this benefit, please visit <http://www.irs.gov/newsroom/article/0,,id=204447,00.html?portlet=7>.

Refundable First-Time Home Buyer Credit

Last year, Congress provided taxpayers with a refundable tax credit that was equivalent to an interest-free loan equal to 10% of the purchase of a home (up to \$7,500) by first time home buyers. Taxpayers receiving this tax credit are currently required to repay any amount received back to the government of 15 years in equal installments, or, if earlier, when the home is sold.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act eliminates the repayment obligation for taxpayers that purchase homes after January 1, 2009 and before December 1, 2009. In addition, the credit is increased to \$8,000 and removes the prohibition on financing by mortgages revenue bonds. This provision only applies to the individual's primary residence and if the individual changes residency within 36 months of the purchase, they will be required to payback the credit.

Additional information on this credit is provided at <http://www.irs.gov/newsroom/article/0,,id=204671,00.html?portlet=7>.

Sales Tax Deduction for Vehicle Purchases

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provides taxpayers with a deduction for State and local sales and excise taxes paid on the purchase of a qualified motor vehicle until January 1, 2010. A qualified motor vehicle means a passenger automobile, light truck, or motorcycle which has a gross vehicle weight of not more than 8,500 pounds, or a motor home. To date, no further details about this program have been released. I encourage you to visit the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) website at <http://www.irs.gov> in the coming days for more information.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act invests in bringing our health care system into the 21st century with information technology – that is proven to reduce costs, increase quality, and save lives. The package also protects health coverage for millions of Americans who have lost their jobs in this recession by providing up to 9 months of subsidized COBRA health insurance continuation coverage and providing states critical dollars to fill the holes in their Medicaid budgets.

Department of Health & Human Services

Medicaid Federal Matching Assistance Percentage (FMAP) Increase (\$86.6 billion)

Section XII

Health Care

This investment provides funds to states with an increase in federal matching funds for state Medicaid expenditures to avoid budget shortfalls. The bill increases FMAP funding for a 27-month period beginning 10/1/2008 through 12/31/2010, with an across-the-board increase to all states of 6.2% and a similar increase for territories. A bonus structure (in addition to the across-the-board increase) provides an additional decrease in State financial obligations for Medicaid based on increases in the State's unemployment rate. Since Oregon has a high unemployment rate, this program will advantage our state. We are expecting close to \$870 Million or more to come to Oregon in FMAP funding.

For more information on this funding, you can visit <http://www.hhs.gov/recovery/index.html>

Community Health Center Infrastructure Grants (\$1.5 billion)

This funding can be used for construction, renovation, equipment, and acquisition of Health Information Technology. Details on the size and types of projects that will be eligible for funding will be up to Health Resources and Services Administration to determine and will be granted to existing grantees through a competitive process.

Please visit <http://bphc.hrsa.gov/recovery/default.htm> in the coming days or additional information and applications as they become available.

Community Health Center Services Grants (\$500 million)

This funding will support new health center sites and service areas, increase services at existing sites, and support spikes in uninsured populations. The grants will be administered by the Health Resources and Services Administration.

Please visit <http://bphc.hrsa.gov/recovery/default.htm> for more information. Some application information is currently available on the website and more will be available in the coming days.

Community Health Center Services Grants – New Access Point Grants (\$155 million)

This funding will support the creation of 126 new Community Health Centers across the country. These grants are expected to help provide health services to 750,000 Americans and create 5,500 jobs. The grants will be administered by the Health Resources and Services Administration.

Please visit <http://bphc.hrsa.gov/recovery/default.htm> for more information and application details.

Biomedical Research (\$8.7 billion)

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) will award an unprecedented \$8.7 billion in competitive grants to expand jobs in biomedical research and study diseases. \$7.4 billion of that will be transferred to the 27 Institutes and Centers that make up the NIH and to the Common Fund, where it will be granted out. \$800 million will go to the Director's Office for special grants including the challenge grant which funds programs designed to focus on health and science problems that can be resolved in two years.

Please visit <http://www.nih.gov/recovery/index.htm> for more information on these grant programs.

University Research Facilities (\$1.3 billion)

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act included \$1.3 billion to renovate and equip university research facilities. Specifically, the funds will support construction, renovations, maintenance and repairs on NIH facilities and funded institutions.

The funds will be distributed through a competitive grants process. To date, no further information has been

released about these funds. Please visit <http://www.nih.gov/recovery/index.htm> for more information.

Prevention and Wellness Program (\$950 million)

\$950 million was included for the Centers for Disease Control for evidence based clinical and community prevention and wellness programs. The grants will support state and local efforts to fight preventable chronic diseases and infectious diseases.

To date, no further details have been released about this program. Please visit www.cdc.gov and www.hhs.gov in the coming days for more information.

Health Care Workforce (\$200 million)

\$200 million was included to provide for training of health professionals through competitive grants, scholarships and loan repayment programs. These funds can be used for all disciplines trained through the primary care medicine and dentistry program.

For more information on this program, please visit <http://www.hrsa.gov/help/healthprofessions.htm>.

Comparative Effectiveness Health Research (\$1.1 billion)

The American Recovery and Investment Act included \$1.1 billion for funding to conduct or support research to evaluate and compare clinical outcomes, effectiveness, risk and benefits of two or more medical treatments and services that address a particular medical condition. This research will not be used to mandate coverage decisions or impose one-size-fits all medicine on patients. It will be designed to enable medical professionals and patients to improve treatment.

Competitive grants will be administered by the Agency on Healthcare Research and Quality and the National Institutes of Health. No further details have been released about this program. Please visit www.ahrq.gov and www.nih.gov in the coming days for more information.

Health Information Technology Improvements (\$17 billion)

\$17 billion was included in the bill to improve investments and incentives through Medicare and Medicaid to ensure widespread adoption and use of interoperable health information technology (HIT). Hospitals and physician offices will automatically receive benefit through CMS reimbursements. Grants will be available through HHS for other medical agencies. Catalyzing the adoption of health information technology by 2014 will reduce health costs for the federal government by over \$12 billion over the 10 years.

For more information on this program, please visit www.hhs.gov/recovery

Indian Health Service (\$500 million)

\$500 million is available through the Indian Health Services to modernize aging hospitals and health clinics and make healthcare technology upgrades to improve healthcare for underserved rural populations. Funds will be distributed at the discretion of the Director of Indian Health Services.

For more information, please visit www.ihs.gov.

Section XIII

Individual/Family Assistance

Unemployment Insurance

Unemployment Insurance (UI) is temporary income for workers who are unemployed through no fault of their own and who are either looking for new jobs, in approved training, or awaiting recall to employment. The current federally-funded emergency UI program, which provides up to 33 weeks of extended benefits, is scheduled to begin to phase out at the end of March, 2009. The ARRA proposes using general fund revenues to extend the program through December 31, 2009. The bill also provides federal funding to increase both regular and emergency unemployment benefits by \$25 a week through calendar year 2009.

For specific information, you can visit the following page on the Oregon Employment Department's website:
http://www.employment.oregon.gov/EMPLOY/UI/docs/Stimulus_Package_Info.pdf

COBRA Premium Reduction (\$24.7 billion)

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provides for premium reductions and additional election opportunities for health benefits under the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985, commonly called COBRA. Eligible individuals pay only 35 percent of their COBRA premiums and the remaining 65 percent is reimbursed to the coverage provider through a tax credit. The premium reduction applies to periods of health coverage beginning on or after February 17, 2009 and lasts for up to nine months.

The plan administrator must notify affected employees of their right to elect COBRA. The employee and his/her family each have 60 days to elect the COBRA coverage, otherwise they lose all rights to COBRA benefits. For more information on this program, please visit
<http://www.dol.gov/ebsa/newsroom/fsCOBRAPremiumreduction.html>.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) (\$19.9 billion)

The bill includes \$19.9 billion to supplement states' existing food stamp programs, now called SNAP. Oregon is expected to receive about \$190 million through the existing formula.

Additional information about the program and applications are available at
<http://www.oregon.gov/DHS/assistance/foodstamps/foodstamps.shtml>.

Section XIV

Rural Development

U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Rural Development

Community Facilities Program (\$130 million)

USDA's Rural Development administers the Community Facilities Program to develop essential community facilities for public use in rural areas. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provides \$130 million to support this program. Community facilities include schools, libraries, childcare, hospitals, medical clinics, assisted living facilities, fire and rescue stations, police stations, community centers, public buildings and transportation.

Community Programs utilizes three flexible financial tools to achieve this goal: the Community Facilities Guaranteed Loan Program, the Community Facilities Direct Loan Program, and the Community Facilities Grant Program. Maximum Grant can be up to 75% of total project cost. Rural area is defined as areas with populations of 20,000 or less. Public bodies and nonprofit organizations can apply.

For more information about this program, you can visit the USDA Rural Development website at <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/> or contact the Oregon Office of Rural Development at:

Oregon State Office of Rural Development
1201 NE Lloyd Blvd, Suite 900
Portland, OR 97232
503-414-3301

Rural Utilities Service – Broadband (\$2.5 billion)

USDA's Rural Development, Rural Utilities Service (RUS) aims to create and modernize rural telecommunications services across the United States. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provides \$2.5 billion for Broadband loans, loan guarantees, and grants. At least 75% of the area that will be served by a project receiving these funds must be in a rural area previously lacking sufficient access to high-speed broadband services. Priority will be given to projects that can commence promptly.

RUS is working with NTIA to shape the grant process and structure and is currently accepting public input. For more information on the broadband initiatives, please visit the following websites:

<http://www.ntia.doc.gov/> and <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/>

Farm Service Agency– Direct Operating Loans

The Farm Service Agency (FSA) will distribute \$173 million in Farm Operating Direct Loans (Direct OLs) across the country to farmers who have applied and demonstrated a need. FSA had a backlog of more than 2,000 applications for Direct OLs. Funds have already been obligated to satisfy most of those loans. The average Direct OL is about \$53,000. However, they can reach a legal maximum of \$300,000. A Direct OL can be used to purchase equipment, livestock, feed for livestock, and other expenses. \$4.5 million has already been allocated to Oregon farmers through this program.

For more information, please visit www.usda.gov/recovery.

Loans for Rural Housing (\$11 billion)

\$11 billion in direct loans and loan guarantees was included in the package to help rural families buy homes. Funds can be used to build, repair, renovate, or relocate a home, or to purchase and prepare sites, including providing water and sewage facilities. In 2008, there was a \$2.6 billion backlog of unfunded applications for the Section 502 housing program.

For more information on this program, please visit <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/>.

Rural Water & Environmental Programs (\$1.38 billion)

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Development Department administers a grant and loan program for water and wastewater infrastructure projects in rural areas, cities and towns with populations of 10,000 or less. This program will receive \$1.38 billion in Recovery Act funding. Eligible projects include but are not limited to drinking water, sanitary sewer, solid waste and storm drainage facilities. Public entities or non-profit organizations may qualify for assistance. Grants are also made to non-profit organizations to provide technical assistance and training to assist rural communities with their water, wastewater, and solid waste problems.

For more information about this program and for local contact information, you can visit the USDA Rural Development website at <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov> or <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/OR/>

U.S. Department of Commerce

National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) — Broadband Technology Opportunities Program (\$4.7 billion)

The Broadband Technology Opportunities Program (BTOP) will provide grant support to enable consumers in unserved and underserved areas of the United States to access broadband services. The BTOP's \$4.7 billion in funding will stimulate demand and facilitate greater use of broadband services, while contributing to economic growth and job creation. The BTOP grant categories include: Infrastructure Grants, Public Computer Center Grants and Sustainable Broadband Adoption Grants.

NTIA is working with RUS to shape the grant process and structure and is currently accepting public input.

For more information on the broadband initiatives, please visit the following websites:

<http://www.ntia.doc.gov/>

<http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/>

**Please note: Not all applicable programs are included in this document; the following information is subject to change; and additional requirements, restrictions and guidance may apply.*